1.1B1. TITLE PROPER.

Use cataloger's judgment in applying the second paragraph; note that the situation of words serving as an introduction rather than being intended as part of the title proper occurs primarily with moving image materials¹, electronic resources, and popular journals. Look at other sources in the resource and consider the presentation, differences in typography, etc. If in doubt, give the longer form as the title proper and give a title added entry for the shorter form.

Punctuation

1) AACR2 does not mention the problem that arises when data being transcribed for the bibliographic description include a colon, a slash, or the equals sign. Do not transcribe any of these three marks unless, according to normal practice, the space may be closed up on both sides. Usually, a comma or a dash (with space closed up on both sides) can be substituted for a colon.

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245 10 $a Proceedings / $c Symposium—Fine Arts in the 80's

245 10 $a Proceedings / $c Symposium, Fine Arts in the 80's

(On source: ... Symposium: Fine Arts ...)

but 245 10 $a Dinner at 8:00 / $c ...
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It is difficult to imagine a case in which it would be impossible to close up the space on both sides of the slash or the equals sign.

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245 10 a Study/workbook for knitting ... 245 10 a 2 x 2=5 : b a farce in one act ...
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None of these statements applies when one is considering the form of an access point, which should generally follow the punctuation found in the source.

2) When replacing "..." in the title proper with "—," leave a space after the —, unless the dash is at the beginning.

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245 10 $a Getting around— in Germany
not 245 10 $a Getting around—in Germany
but 245 10 $a —and then there were none
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¹The Library of Congress uses the cataloging manual *Archival Moving Image Materials* rather than AACR2 chapter 7 for its cataloging of moving image materials.